

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The famous termite, commonly called "white ants," although they belong to the order of the dragon fly, in fact they are a species of wasp, devouring everything eatable, and even gutting the timbers of dwelling houses so that the latter are reduced to mere shells.

The Glasgow Herald makes the graceful acknowledgment at the head of its column of humor that "fully one-half of the humorous sayings we hear come from America, and of the other half fifty per cent. should be credited to that country." Two or three well-kept publications in England are weekly papers whose contents are almost all composed of clippings from American papers, and rarely credited.

Sir Edmund D. Cane, a student of crime, says there were 8,250 "habitual criminals" known to the London police in 1864, and that in 1890 the number had fallen to 52,000. He scouts the idea that crime would cease if drunkenness were swept away. "If any social habit more than another leads to crime," he says, "it is that of betting and gambling, which derive their attraction from the hope of getting rich without work."

The Nile has a fall of but six inches to the 1,000 miles. The overflow commences in June every year and continues until August, attaining an elevation of from twenty-five to twenty-six feet above low-water mark, and flowing through the "valley of Egypt" in a turbulent body twelve miles wide. During the last 1,000 years it has been but one sudden rise of the Nile, that of 1829, when 30,000 people were drowned.

The custom of adoption is universal in Japan, where it is practiced to keep a family name from becoming extinct. Indeed, there is scarcely a family in which it has not at some time or other been practiced. A person who has no male issue adopts a son, and if he has a daughter, often gives her to him in marriage. A youth, or even a child, who may be the head of a family, often adopts, on the point of dying, a son sometimes older than himself to succeed him.

That lonely speck in the Behring sea where Commander Behring of the Russian navy, the first efficient explorer of these waters, lies buried beneath a rude cairn will presently have a monument to the navigator's memory. The Russian war of war Alcott recently visited the spot, and will return with a metal cross inscribed to the memory of Behring and his followers, and proclaimed as the tribute of the Alcott. Behring was wrecked on the island in 1741.

The last giraffe in the London zoological gardens has recently died, and the institution is the first time since 1836, without a living specimen of this animal. It has had in all thirty specimens, of which seventeen were born on the place. The giraffe market is very poorly supplied, and there is but one specimen now for sale in Europe. The giraffe is practically extinct in south Africa, and can not be found within a thousand miles from Cape Town. There are still giraffes in east Africa, but there are no means of catching them.—Popular Science Monthly.

Japan possesses a remarkable timepiece. It is contained in a frame three feet wide and five feet long, representing a noonday landscape of great beauty. In the foreground, plum and cherry trees and rich plants appear in full bloom; in the rear is seen a hill, gradual in ascent, from which apparently flows a cascade, admirably imitated in crystal. From this point a thread-like stream meanders, encircling rocks and islands in its windings, and finally losing itself in a far-off stretch of woodland. In a miniature sky a golden sun turns on a silver wire, striking the hours on silver gongs as it passes. Each hour is marked on the frame by a whistle. When the whistle serves the place of a hand. A bird of exquisite plumage warbles at the close of each hour, and as the song ceases, a mouse sallies forth from a neighboring grotto, and scampering over the hill to the garden, is soon lost to view.

A TERRIBLE LEOPARD.

Before it was killed it was driven from the bodies of eighty-two victims.

The monster was a male leopard, in no respect different from an ordinary leopard in the beauty of its skin and its general appearance, save that for its length, six feet six inches, when it was measured before being divested of its skin, it had an abnormally large head and very powerful shoulders. The skin, after being cured, measured just a trifle over seven feet nine inches.

The brute had had a long career of crime, for its first kill, that of a little girl of four years, whom it sprang upon and dragged into the jungle from the courtyard of the house or bar, where the child was playing about sunset or a little later, was notified by the police of Ararat on July, 1890. Many shooting parties were organized for its destruction last year. The sporting rajah of Nator went twice with his elephants to shoot it. A Mohammedan gentleman also visited the Arani jurisdiction on the same errand. Several European planters living in the tract of country over which the leopard was known to roam were also killed in the attempt to kill it. The animal took refuge, whenever search was made for it, in the sugar cane. Never before—at least in Rajah—has a leopard been known to display the same ferocity and daring. There have been tigers that have in different parts of India caused a terrible loss of life, but I doubt whether a leopard has ever been known to kill such a number as one hundred and fifty-four human beings in the space of twenty-one months.

It was killed itself on the 6th of April at Madaba, a village four miles distant from Arhab. It killed one person on each of one hundred and twenty-one different days; twelve times it killed two human beings on one and the same day, and three times three victims in one day. In one village, that of Ban-sha, in the Arani jurisdiction, on different occasions it killed seven people; in seven villages it killed over three people; in twelve villages, six people, and in eleven villages two people. Except in the first year of its criminal career it did not let an interval of more than seventeen days pass without killing; twice it went hungry for fourteen days. It killed forty-one boys of ages varying from one to ten years and twenty-two girls; it found old women from ages varying from forty to sixty an easy prey, for it killed forty of them. Of grown-up men, from twenty to forty years of age, it

killed only six. Of the number of persons killed it had been driven off from the bodies of eighty-two; it partially or entirely devoured seventy-two. It was seen to climb trees, and actually ascended a tree once, when it was chased by some villagers. It killed at least one villager who attacked it with a lathi.

It generally killed at evening, its victims being among the children playing in the open space around the bars. It also attacked people before they had retired to rest after partaking of the evening meal, and while they were smoking on the veranda. It broke into houses at night on several occasions and dragged the unfortunate inmates out and devoured them in the neighborhood of the village.—Calcutta Englishman.

THE CANADIAN PLAINS.

Remarkable Similarity of the Asiatic Steppes and the "Great Lone Land."

No one, I think, who is acquainted with the great plains of our own western continent lying north of the great lakes can read the narratives of the expeditions sent out in search of the Jeannette explorers, or Mr. George Kennan's accounts of Siberian travel, without being impressed with the likeness suggested between the Asiatic steppes and the "Great Lone Land" of the western hemisphere. Many of Mr. Kennan's descriptions of the country through which he passed on his memorable journey to the penal colonies and the prison mines of eastern Siberia are equally well suited to the almost boundless tracts west of Hudson's bay, and northward to the region of the Great Slave lake. Indeed, I know of no more graphic and truthful portraits of many parts of what used to be marked on the maps as British North America, and is now more commonly known as the British Northwest or the Canadian Northwest, than these same narratives, but I am sure no words or pictures can adequately convey to the mind the real impressions which these regions make upon one who lives among and travels over them in long journeys in summer and winter. It is one thing to talk of vastness and solitude and silence, of transparent air and blinding light, of the summer, or of fierce, howling winter tempests shutting down about the lonely traveler as he struggles forward, the only spot of color in the wailing waste of snow, with no friendly shrub or tree or sheltering hill greeting his tired senses, only to find an enforced halting-place where darkness overtook him, from whose frozen torpor and death no morning may arouse him—it is quite another to have experienced these things in one's own person.

Among the mountains there are grandeur and solitude; mists wreath the lofty summits, and lie along the valleys where the sun, morning and evening bathes the snowy, ice-clad peaks in floods of golden and crimson glory; from moment to moment shadows, tints and tones of color come and go to mark the passing hours; and climb where you will, the prospect is always limited, bounded, varied. Even the barren, unresplendent sea is not without changing aspects and motions, fraught, indeed, at times, with danger and terror; but the traveler who has passed many seasons in the grandest mountain scenery, or has sailed on many a sea, has yet to find, in an acquaintance with the great plains, a new set of novel and strange experiences.—C. A. Kenaston, in Century.

CARE OF REFRIGERATORS.

A Matter the Housekeepers Should Give Personal Attention.

This is one of the most important duties of the housekeeper. No matter how many servants may keep her should give the matter her personal supervision once a week. The refrigerator should be in perfect condition. If the lining be broken in any part, so that the water soaks into the wood, attend to the relining at once; or, if the refrigerator be not worth that, discard the frame by a welder. When relining, having the drain pipe connected with the plumbing in the house. Have the refrigerator placed where it can be flooded with air and light whenever necessary, but of course, in a cool place as possible. Once a week have everything removed from it. Take out the shelves and wash them in hot soap-suds; then pour boiling water over them. Place them in the sun; or if that fails by the range, that they may be perfectly dried. Now take out the ice rack and wash and scald in the same way, except that, as there are grooves or wires in this, the greatest care must be used to get out every particle of dirt that may have lodged there. Next wash out the ice compartment, running a flexible wire rod down the pipe, that nothing shall lodge there. Put two table-spoons of washing-soda into a quart of boiling water and on the fire. When this boils, pour it into the ice compartment, follow this with a kettle full of boiling water, and wipe dry. Now wash the other parts of the refrigerator with hot soap-suds and wipe perfectly dry. Be careful to wipe the doors and ledges clean and dry. Leave the refrigerator open for an hour and then return the ice and food to it.

I plan this work for a day when the ice-man is due. The work is done immediately after breakfast, so that the refrigerator is ready when the ice comes. Should you, after this care, still have trouble, do not use the refrigerator. It will be far better to get along without the comfort afforded than to endanger health and life by using a contaminated article. Food should never be put in a refrigerator while warm, because it absorbs the flavors of other food and also heats the refrigerator.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Trailing a "Bachelor" Bird.

The keen sportsman can extract the greatest amount of enjoyment from a chicken hunt in seeing his dogs work. Take a bold brace of dogs, racing around with an eager will and yet with nice judgment, looking for birds to point, leading one on the run, stopping stiff when the birds lie, sweeping off occasionally to keep them in the wind, and finally giving one good shot—that is real sport. Has any enthusiast ever been out with a brace of dogs in September and suddenly come across a very old cock bird? Perhaps he is alone on the prairie where the grass is thin, and to bring the old "bachelor" to bag calls into requisition the finest work of both hunter and dogs. The old fellow must be handled like a big trout on a light rod in rough water. The knowing dogs seem deeply sensible of the test upon their skill and are as cautious as a man engaged in brushing flies off a sleeping Venus. The satisfaction of finally bagging this veteran of the field is one of the keenest pleasures that a true sportsman can experience.—Chicago Herald.

DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

It is an old idea, which may be new to some housekeepers, that to boil cream the day before enhances the richness of the coffee into which it is poured. This is a specially valuable warm-weather suggestion, when cream has a knack of inopportune souring. If boiled it surely keeps sweet, and is moreover much better for the purpose referred to.—N. Y. Times.

Breakfast Muffins: One egg, half a pint of sweet milk, one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder sifted into the flour, flour enough to make a batter as stiff as cake, and a dash of salt. This will make about one dozen; bake in muffin rings or gem tins, have the iron hot and well greased.—N. Y. Observer.

Apple Charlotte: Pare and stem six or eight large apples, press through a colander and sweeten. Cover half a box of gelatine with cold water and put to soak for half an hour. Stir in the apples, pour in a tin pan and set on ice, stir until the mixture begins to thicken, then add a pint of whipped cream. Turn in a mold, and stand in a cool place to harden.—Home.

Steamed Bread: To steam a loaf of bread, or slices that have become dry, put the loaf in the steamer and arrange the slices around the outside, leaving small spaces between each for the steam to rise. Place over a dinner pot, half full of boiling water, which the steamer fits over tightly. Let it steam fifteen minutes. It is then ready for the table, and is almost as fresh as when first baked.—Home.

Bread Fritters: Delicate fritters may be made from stale bread. If care is taken to remove all dark brown crusts the fritters will be light colored and very inviting in appearance. Take four eggs, one quart of sweet milk, a salt-spoon of salt, and four or five slices of stale bread. Soak the bread in the milk two hours. It can then be broken into small bits and will not be lumpy. Fry to a delicate brown in boiling hot lard, and serve with stewed or preserved fruit.—Home.

Fowl and Turnip-Tops: Put a well-cured fowl into a pot of cold water, and let it boil so thoroughly that the bone may be slipped out with ease. Boil gently for six hours; a half-hour before the time for serving it, throw in the turnip-tops. Let them boil until done, then place the fowl in the middle of a flat meat-dish, and garnish it with the salad. As an indispensable accompaniment, there must be corn-dogs; boiled likewise in the same pot, or corn-baked in small portions, and served very hot.—Harper's Bazar.

Corn Omelet: For this take young, tender sweet corn; shave off the kernels, being careful not to get any of the cob. For four large ears, add three well-beaten eggs, two table-spoons of cream, or the same amount of milk with a table-spoonful of butter, a pinch of salt and a little pepper. Place a table-spoonful of butter in a spider, and when hot pour in the omelet. As soon as it sets turn it over and fry the top up on a hot platter. Omelet is best if eaten hot.—Orange Judd Farmer.

DOMESTIC SERVICE.

A Mistaken Idea Prevalent Among Country Help.

There are few relations which cause so much feeling as that of domestic service outside of cities, or where the duties and privileges of employment are not clearly defined. The girl in the country or on a farm thinks she is badly treated if she is expected to take her meals by herself or with other help. She thinks she is just as good as her employer, and is filled with wrath that there seems to be a prevailing impression that she is a low-down, dishonest, treacherous, and unproductive of more discontent than almost any other subject of difference between employer and employee. As a matter of fact, the employment of who is or is not as good as the other, does not enter into the case at all. Custom and convenience often make it more desirable that the family take their meals by themselves, and she is, indeed, a foolish girl, who looks upon it as an evidence that she is not just as good as somebody else. She may be a great deal better, for the matter of that, and according to this, might decline to associate with the city at all. Many girls fancy that the distinction rests upon the possession of dollars and cents, and resent the advantages of the wealthy. Girls who do their duty in a cheerful and obliging spirit are not "looked down upon," as they choose to term it, but are respected, and often much better paid than those who are through sickness and age provided for old age. But "the girl who leaves her place because she is not good enough to sit at the table with the family," will wait long for such care and remembrance.—N. Y. Ledger.

Color of Eyes in the Sexes.

A physiological observer has come to the conclusion that women have a larger proportion of brown eyes than men. He also finds that the color of the eyes in children does not become fixed until they have arrived at the age of ten years. It has been pointed out by another investigator that when both parents have eyes of the same tint the chances are forty to four that the eyes of the children will develop the same color as they grow up, and then, when the parents have eyes of different colors, the chances are fifty-five to forty-five in favor of one of the children having gray eyes in their offspring.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Fashion's Favorite Silk.

One of the very favorite silks of the season is changed crepe de cheta, which is largely used not only for entire costumes and for foundations for airy dresses of grenadine, mull, batiste, organdie and lace, but for dress cloaks, negligee jackets, hammock robes, peleries, parasols and petticoats. In their delicate soft effects of pinks and silvers, blues and golds, murex and roses, etc., they make lovely evening toilets in the darker shading they are used for church, traveling and visiting costumes.—N. Y. Post.

Pack Benjamin, the scientific expert of New York, has a library of over 1,000 volumes on the subject of electricity. These books are all treatises, and every one of them bears upon electricity and magnetism. The science has only been in existence about 300 years, and for 200 years of that time it was merely experimental. Electricity came into practical use with the telegraph; and the books that have been published within the last fifty years are probably two or three times as numerous as all that were printed in the two and a half centuries preceding.—Buffalo Inquirer.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

PORTABLE HAY SHED.

Protection for the Tops of Stacks Against Wind and Rain.

Wind and rain make it necessary to weigh or fasten down the tops of heavy stacks. A convenient portable roof is shown in the illustration engraved after sketches from John C. Umsted. The ridge pole in Fig. 1 is a two by four-inch timber, fourteen feet long. To keep this in position, pairs of legs b made of one by six-inch boards, twenty inches long, are nailed on and braced by a two by four-inch piece d, six inches long. The sections of roof, Fig. 2, are three by eight feet, made of three widths of one by twelve-inch barn siding, nailed on two one by eight-inch cross-pieces, one of which is two feet nine inches long, the other three feet three inches. To keep the sections in position the length of the cross-pieces alternate above and below as shown in the illustration. Use three-inch wire

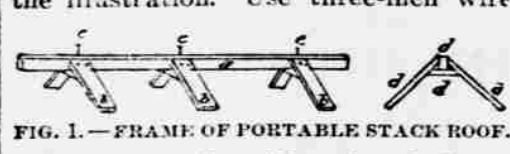


FIG. 1.—FRAME OF PORTABLE STACK ROOF.

nails close to edge of boards and clinch. On the upper side the cracks are battened with lath, the ends of the lath being shaved with a drawing knife to overlap as in shingling. On each side of the lath cut with a guttering plane a water channel one-half inch wide and deep. If the joint between the sections is guttered on each side it does not need lath. The sections for one side are hung on the spikes e by wire loops eight inches long. On the other side the loops are twelve inches long, to lap over at the ridge. Two men can put this cover on a rick of hay in a much shorter time than they can arrange and fasten the poles needed to keep the hay from blowing off. The cost will be

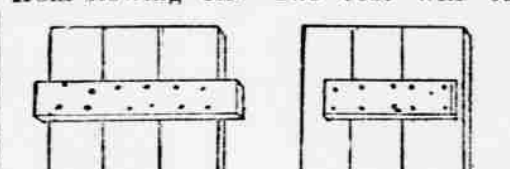


FIG. 2.—SECTIONS OF ROOF.

saved in the hay protected from rain. For very heavy wind the sections can be weighted, though when set in the stack this is not often needed. In drawing in the hayrick for this roofing, the middle should be kept solid, the ends carried up straight and the sides made somewhat concave, so that the eaves will not catch and carry water into the stack. With this roof, hay or fodder can be stacked anywhere on the farm, an unfinished rick protected from a sudden rain, or a load or two of hay or fodder sheltered.—American Agriculturist.

MARKETING OF EGGS.

Rules Which Should Be Adopted by All Progressive Shippers.

The change from packing and shipping eggs in barrels and old boxes to that of the almost universally adopted thirty-dozen cases is a great improvement. Too many shippers are quite careless and careless in their help, which in most cases are boys who mean well enough, but lack the experience in packing, often neglecting to put the required chaff or cut straw on the bottom of the case, or pack the eggs in broken, torn or imperfect fillers, which causes breakage in transit. A careful study of the trade without first placing the long clean straw or other packing on top of the eggs, so that the entire top layers will not break should the case be turned down or given a severe jolt. Every shipper should keep a supply of new fillers on hand to replace any that may become torn or impaired from broken eggs. Strictly fresh eggs, properly packed in good cases, would never have a "loss off," except when they are shipped in very warm weather from a distance, or are roughly handled during the transportation. Every shipper should know the quality of the stock he buys, and the quality of the stock he buys, and should reject all imperfect eggs just as they are rejected by the city trade and customer. The sooner all shippers adopt this rule the sooner they will bring up the trade to that perfection its importance demands.—Produce Trade Reporter and Shippers' Gazette.

SOIL INDICATORS.

Certain Kinds of Weeds Will Only Grow on Fertile Soil.

Weeds are not often either respecters of persons or of soils, in the great Mississippi valley, but usually grow apiece with the crops unless diligently resisted by the aggressive farmer, though a few weeds are found to be particular weeds only grow on rich soil, and their presence indicates fertility, is well understood by farmers. The common bull thistle cannot be grown successfully on thin, cold soil. Possibly its seed might germinate on such land, but it could not amount to much. Plantain and catnip are weeds that grow in preference, the latter especially thriving in the neighborhood of old buildings, and always when plowed under making a fertile spot. The common mallows, growing in gardens and often in fields of only ordinary fertility, are a great nuisance there, will not grow in fields of only ordinary fertility. On the other hand, mullein and ragweed grow better on poor soil than on any other, probably because other plants run them off if the land is rich. An English story is told of a blind man who was very wealthy, and who had sold much of his money buying and selling. Driving one day with his servant to a piece that had been commended highly he asked: "Can you find a thistle here to hitch the horse to while I walk about the land?" "No," was the response, "but here is a mullein that will do as well." He drove on, said the blind man, "so that you see mullein rather than thistles never does for my baying."—Western Rural.

Kerosene on Roosts.

Do not make the roosts disagreeable for the hens, as is the case when the roosts are saturated with kerosene, which causes sore feet. Swab the roosts with kerosene, carry them outside, apply a lighted match and allow the fire to run over them. The result will be that the lice will be exterminated.

Thicken the buttermilk with meal. It makes splendid feed.

MEN OF MEANS.

Mr. Astor's income equals a regular flow of \$738 a minute.

It is said to have cost the present emperor of China \$10,000,000 to get married.

MILLIONAIRE GEORGE PULLMAN is very proud of the fact that he was an Argonaut of 1849.

BREKER, the Vienna brewer, is reported to be worth \$40,000,000 and to be increasing his fortune at the rate of \$2,000,000 a year out of the profits of his business.

SAMUEL SLOAN, the millionaire railroad president, has a dislike for typewriters, human and mechanical, and writes all his letters in autograph with a large gold pen.

The estate of 10,000 acres on which Mr. George Vanderbilt is erecting a baronial castle in North Carolina represents forty farms, which were bought up from the mountaineers at a total cost of fully \$600,000.

EUGENE KELLY, the New York banker to whom the pope has given the honorary appointment of "Guardian of the Cope and Sword," landed from Ireland with \$3. Ten million is now about his size. He is seventy-nine.

PROF. BELL, inventor of the Bell telephone, doesn't enjoy being regarded as a millionaire, according to a recent interview. Mr. Bell weighs fifty pounds more than he did sixteen years ago, when the triumph of his life was announced.

SOME LAUGHS FOR YOU.

MISS ELDEN: "Jack makes me tired." MISS PERT: "He wouldn't if you didn't follow him so assiduously."—New York Herald.

A WESTERN landlord complains of the story that his wife ran away with a neighbor. It was only a rumor.—Columbian Post.

"My last poem made a great hit. The editor was struck with it." "Good! Kneel down, did you?"—Atlanta Constitution.

HAD TO KEEP HIM AWAY AWHILE. Jake (after they had made up): "Why, darling, did you make me mad?" "To be plain, dear, I was just dying for a few nights rest, and had to do it."—Yankee Blade.

"PAPA," said a little Washington girl, "tell me a story." "Well, I'll tell you a true story." "I don't like true stories." "I don't know any other kind." "Oh, yes, you do. Tell me 'bout the last time you went fishin'."—Washington Star.

BOERUM: "Did you ever think how much of truth there is in some of our popular comic songs?" Boord (shortly): "Yes." Boerum: "Now, for instance, 'There are times when one would like to be alone.'" Boord: "That's the one I was thinking of."—Detroit Tribune.

HEALTH HINTS.

SODA BATHS. SPRINGS.—Hot water.

WEAK IN GARDEN FOR WOMEN. WEAK LEGS.—Fat on sugar.

SUNNY ROOMS.—Sunny lives. OXIDATION removed by coffee.

HOARSENESS.—Eat raw oysters. SODA for indigestion and headache.

HOT lemonade at bed time for a cold. TURPENTINE on a cold prevents lockjaw.

QUICKLIME dissolved in water for poison.

A CUT.—Dip a rag in raw eggs and apply.

NIGHT SWEAT.—Sponge in salt and water.

SUGAR moistened with vinegar for hemorrhoids.

DIABETES.—Buttermilk fresh from sweet cream.

BILIOUS DYSPEPSIA.—Milk puddings, steamed fruits.

HAIR.—Wash in salt and water to prevent coming out.

THE MARKETS.

	New York	Aug. 29, 1892.
CATTLE—Native Steers	3 70	4 80
COTTON—Middling	21 00	7 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	79 1/2	81 1/2
CORN—No. 2	61	62 1/2
OATS—Western Mixed	30	40 1/2
PORK—New Mess	12 25	12 50
ST. LOUIS.		
COTTON—Middling	4 00	5 25
BEEVES—Choice Steers	4 00	5 25
HOGS—Fair to Select	5 00	5 45
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	4 00	5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	79 1/2	81 1/2
CORN—No. 2	61	62 1/2
OATS—No. 2	30	40 1/2
PORK—New Mess	12 25	12 50
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Shipping	3 75	5 20
HOGS—Fair to Choice	4 00	5 20
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	4 00	5 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	79 1/2	81 1/2
CORN—No. 2	61	62 1/2
OATS—No. 2	30	40 1/2
PORK—New Mess	12 25	12 50
KANSAS CITY.		
CATTLE—Shipping	3 25	4 75
HOGS—All Grades	3 50	5 30
WHEAT—No. 2	79 1/2	81 1/2
CORN—No. 2	61	62 1/2
OATS—No. 2	30	40 1/2
PORK—New Mess	12 25	12 50
NEW ORLEANS.		
WHEAT—High Grade	3 70	4 15
CORN—No. 2	61	62 1/2
OATS—No. 2	30	40 1/2
PORK—New Mess	12 25	12 50
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	79 1/2	81 1/2
CORN—No. 2	61	62 1/2
OATS—No. 2	30	40 1/2
PORK—New Mess	12 25	12 50
COTTON—Middling	21 00	7 75

Pimples AND Blotches

AND EVIDENCE That the blood is wrong, and that nature is endeavoring to throw off the impurities. Nothing is so beneficial in assisting nature as Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) It is a simple vegetable compound. It is harmless to the most delicate child, yet it forces the poison to the surface and eliminates it from the blood.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC. I contracted a severe case of blood poison that unfitted me for business for four years. A few bottles of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) cured me. J. C. JONES, City Marshal, Fulton, Arkansas.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ALBANY, GA.

BICYCLES. All kinds, cheap, easy terms. Must unload. Special list and illus. catalogue free. Knight Cycle Co., St. Louis, Mo.

—This is an age of odd conceits. The other day a young matron was proudly displaying a new ring just sent home from the jeweler's. It was a gold-band with a raised setting, in which was what looked like a very white pearl, although rather opaque. Speculation about it was finally set at rest by its owner, who proudly stated that it was "Claribel's first tooth." Claribel being her only child, a little miss of four summers. When the tiny grinder fell out it was taken to a jeweler, who cut off the post, shaped and polished it, and mounted it as a ring. "And no jewel could be half so precious!" was the dotting mother's found conclusion. Which sentiment, however, sincere in occasional cases, will be pronounced by many as a rather disagreeable, if not positively morbid, one.

Twenty Jumping Toothaches Rolled Into One. Fall far short of inflammatory rheumatism into which its incident form, unchecked, is prone to develop. Besides, rheumatism if unrehearsed is always liable, in one of its erratic moods, to take the form of a terminal life. Checkmate it at the start, with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is also an infallible remedy for malinal and liver complaints, inactivity of the kidneys, dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness.

Sue—"Why do you call me your 'pet pastry'?" He—"Because you're a little tart, occasionally."—N. Y. Journal.

Sue—"And why is a ship called 'she'?" He—"Aye, ma'am! because the rigging costs so much."—Judge.

Get it of your Grocer. The American Brewing Co., St. Louis "A. B. C. Bohemian Bottled Beer." Has the true hop flavor.

They are called racing tips because their patrons are so easily upset by them.—Washington Post.

MERCURY had wings on his heels. He must have had sore feet.—Binghamton Leader.

Best of All. To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the Springtime comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. One bottle will answer for all the family and costs only 50 cents; the large size \$1. Try it and be pleased. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only.

WHEN a lone traveler comes to an abyss it doesn't gratify him much to "fall in with